UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/714,730	11/17/2003	King-Hwa Lee	OIC0078US	4654

60975	7590	02/06/2007		EXAMINER

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2109	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/06/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/714,730	LEE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Andrew Tank	2109	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>*17 November 2003*</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-31* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *17 November 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is in response to the original filing of November 17, 2003. Claims 1-31 are

pending and have been considered below.

Specification

2.   The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: "Summary of the

Invention" section is missing. It seems that paragraphs [0010]-[0015] were meant to satisfy this

section, but were mislabeled.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3.   The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making
> and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it
> pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode
> contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4.   Claims 6 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply

with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described

in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with

which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Applicant claims a

limitation of the request including a "SWEExclude" argument. This "SWEExclude" argument is

not shown or demonstrated any where in the present disclosure and is therefore not enabled by

the specification. For the sake of the present prosecution, the examiner will consider any named

argument to be valid.

5.   Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the

enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the

specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which

it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Applicant claims a limitation of

the request including a "SWEXsIStyleSheet" argument. This "SWEXsIStyleSheet" argument is

not shown or demonstrated any where in the present disclosure and is therefore not enabled by

the specification. For the sake of the present prosecution, the examiner will consider any named

argument to be valid.

6.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the
> subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7.   Claim 22 recites the limitation "the information element" in line 2. There is insufficient

antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. The examiner will interpret this as "the

argument elements" for the sake of the present prosecution.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on
> sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

8.   Claims 1-2, 5-6, 8, 10, 25, 26, and 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being

anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,831,609 (**London et al.**).

Claim 1: **London et al.** disclose a method in a server system for providing application

information, the method compromising:

receiving a request (col 3 lines 31-49 "network") to execute a command of a

business application (col 4 lines 48-53) along with an indication of user

interface elements to return (col 4 lines 55-67);

executing the command of the business application to generate data elements (col

4 lines 53-54);

generating the user interface elements to be returned (col 5 lines 22-31); and

sending a response that includes the generated user interface elements and

generated data elements (col 5 lines 29-31).

Claim 2: **London et al.** disclose a method as in claim 1 above, wherein the request

indicates a type of user interface element to return (col 4 lines 5-6).

Claim 5: **London et al.** disclose a method as in claim 1 above, wherein the request

includes a "SWEDataOnly" argument, that is, when this argument is TRUE only data

elements are returned and when this argument is FALSE both data and user interface

elements are returned (col 5 lines 40-60).

Claim 6: **London et al.** disclose a method as in claim 1 above, wherein the request

includes a "SWEExclude" argument (col 5 lines 40-60).

Claim 8: **London et al.** disclose a method in a server system for providing application

information, the method compromising:

providing transforms for transforming output of the business application, each

transform having a name (col 7 lines 16-30);

> receiving from a client system a request to execute a command of an application

> (col 4 lines 48-53), the request optionally indicating the name of a

> transform to be applied to the output of the application (col 7 lines 16-30);

> executing the command of the application to generate output (col 5 lines 22-31);

> when the request indicates the name of a transform,

>> applying the provided transform with the indicated name to the generated

>> output to generate transformed output (col 7 lines 10-30); and

> when the request does not indicate the name of a transform, sending to the client

> system the generated output (col 7 lines 10-30).

Claim 10: **London et al.** disclose a method as in claim 8 above, wherein the request

includes a "SWEXslStyleSheet" argument (col 5 lines 40-60).

Claim 25: **London et al.** disclose a method in a server system for providing application

information, the method comprising:

> receiving from a client system a request (col 3 lines 31-49 "network") to execute a

>> command of an application (col 4 lines 48-53), the request indicating what

>> user interface elements to return along with the data elements as results of

>> the execution (col 4 lines 53-67);

> executing the command of the application to generate the data elements (col 4

>> lines 53-54);

> when the request indicates to return some user interface elements, generating the

>> user interface elements to be returned and sending to the client system a

response that includes the generated user interface elements and the

generated data elements (col 5 lines 22-31, col 5 lines 40-60); and

when the request indicates to not return user interface elements, sending to the

client system a response that includes the generated data elements without

user interface elements (col 5 lines 22-31, col 5 lines 40-60).

Claim 26: **London et al.** disclose a method as in claim 25 above, wherein the request

indicates a type of user interface element to return (col 4 lines 5-6).

Claim 29: London et al. disclose a method as in claim 25 above, wherein the request

includes a "SWEDataOnly" argument, that is, when this argument is TRUE only data

elements are returned and when this argument is FALSE both data and user interface

elements are returned (col 5 lines 40-60).

Claim 30: **London et al.** disclose a method as in claim 1 above, wherein the request

includes a "SWEExclude" argument (col 5 lines 40-60).

9.   Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent

5,761,673 (**Bookman et al.**).

Claim 20: **Bookman et al.** disclose a computer-readable medium containing a data

structure defining an inbound command to a web server, the data structure comprising:

an execute element having a path attribute indicating a location of an object

manager;

a command element nested within the execute element and having a value

attribute indicating a name of a command to execute;

one or more argument elements nested within the command element, each

argument element having a name attribute indicating a name of an

argument for the named command, the one or more argument elements

being from a set of argument elements including an argument element for

indicating a response markup format, an argument element for indicating

whether the response should include user interface elements, and an

arguments element identifying a transform to be applied to output (col 3

lines 61-67, col 4 lines 1-12).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

11.   Claims 3-4, 7, 9, 11-19, 27-28, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,831,609 (**London et al.**).

Claim 3: **London et al.** disclose a method as in claim 1 above, but do not specifically

disclose that the request indicates a type of user interface element to not return.

However, **London et al.** do disclose the request indicating a type of user interface

element to return (col 4 lines 5-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made that if one could return

types of elements, one could also not return those elements. One would have been

motivated to not return these elements in order to provide the server system with only specific elements, thereby limiting the amount of processes required and raising the efficiency of the processor.

Claim 4: **London et al.** disclose a method as in claim 3 above, but do not specifically disclose that the type of user interface element to not return is navigation data. However, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would know that user interface elements of typical applications include menu bars, toolbars, backgrounds, colors, forms, shapes, navigational information, etc. Therefore, it would have been obvious one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to not return one of these elements. One would have been motivated to not return these elements in order to provide the server system with only specific elements, thereby limiting the amount of processes required and raising the efficiency of the processor.

Claim 7: **London et al.** disclose a method as in claim 1 above, but do not specifically disclose that the request is to execute a predefined query that was identified to the client system when a request for a list of predefined queries were received from the client system. However, **London et al.** do disclose the use of "MICROSOFT EXCEL" (col 2 line 62). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would know that "MICROSOFT EXCEL" is a common database program allowing for search queries and query lists. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to execute a predefined query identified through a list of predefined queries contained and executed by "MICROSOFT

EXCEL". One would have been motivated to do this to allow a remote user access to a

host application (col 1 lines 46-50).

Claim 9: **London et al.** disclose a method as in claim 8 above, but do not specifically

disclose that the generated output is in XML format and the provided transforms are

XSLT stylesheets. However, **London et al.** do disclose the use of the X-Protocol to

generate an output. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was

made would know to that what is written one programming language can also be written

in another programming language such as C, C++, HTML, JavaScript, X-Protocol, XML,

WML, etc. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the present invention was made to generate the output in XML format, and to

specify the presentation of a class of XML documents using XSLT stylesheets. One

would have been motivated to do this in order to have a result more compatible with web-

based applications.

Claims 11 and 12: **London et al.** method in a server system for providing information

relating to a business application, the method comprising:

> providing a default format for output of the business application (col 6 lines 63-
>
>> 65);
>
> receiving from a client system a request to execute a command of a business
>
>> application (col 4 lines 48-53), the request optionally indicating a user
>>
>> agent format or a client-specified format for the output of the business
>>
>> application (col 6 lines 56-58);

executing the command of the business application to generate output (col 5 lines

22-31); and

sending to the client system the generated output in the selected format (col 5

lines 22-31).

However, **London et al.** do not specifically disclose selecting a format giving preference

in the following order: the client-specified format, the user-agent format, and the default

format. **London et al.** do disclose the use of a default window (col 6 lines 62-63) and the

use of a handle identifying the window the application program wishes to display (lines

53-59). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the present invention was made that a default window that is then modified to some

inputs gathered from the client would display the modified windows first, the default

windows if no modifications are present. It can be further gathered that one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would deem it obvious that a

certain set of client inputs could also be gathered from the user, thereby setting up some

sort of user-based window selection. One would be motivated to allow user and client

specified displays to display over the default in order to provide the user with more

accurate information.

Claim 13: **London et al.** disclose the method as in claim 11 above, and further disclose

the user-agent format being based on a type of user agent specified in the request (col 2

lines 60-64).

Claim 14: **London et al.** disclose the method as in claim 13 above, but do not specifically

disclose that the type of user agent specified is a type of browser. However, **London et**

al. disclose the host application that the user wishes to use being "MICROSOFT

EXCEL" or "WORD FOR WINDOWS" (col 2 lines 60-64). Therefore, it would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made

that **London et al.**'s list of host applications could be expanded to include programs such

as "MICROSOFT POWERPOINT" or "MICROSOFT INTERNET EXPLORER", the

later being a web browser. One would be motivated to include these in order to provide

the remote user with more options for applications to run in their native GUI system.

Claim 15: **London et al.** disclose the method as in claim 11 above, but do not specifically

disclose the formats being a markup language. However, **London et al.** do disclose the

use of the X-Protocol to generate an output (col 5 line 25-26). One of ordinary skill in

the art at the time the present invention was made would know that what is written one

programming language can also be written in another programming language such as C,

C++, HTML, JavaScript, X-Protocol, XML, WML, etc. One would have been motivated

to use a markup language in order to have a result more compatible with web-based

applications.

Claims 16-18: **London et al.** disclose the method as in claim 15 above, but do not

specifically disclose the formats being a markup language such as HTML, XML, or

WML. However, **London et al.** do disclose the use of the X-Protocol to generate an

output (col 5 line 25-26). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention

was made would know that what is written one programming language can also be

written in another programming language such as C, C++, HTML, JavaScript, X-

Protocol, XML, WML, etc. One would have been motivated to use a markup language in order to have a result more compatible with web-based applications.

Claim 19: **London et al.** disclose the method as in claim 11 above, but do not specifically disclose the request including a "SWESetMarkup" argument that specifies the client-specified format as being XML, HTML, or WML. However, **London et al.** do disclose the use of the X-Protocol to generate an output (col 5 line 25-26) as well disclosing the host application that the client wishes to use being "MICROSOFT EXCEL" or "WORD FOR WINDOWS" (col 2 lines 60-64). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would realize that **London et al.**'s list of host applications could be expanded to include programs such as "MICROSOFT POWERPOINT" or "MICROSOFT INTERNET EXPLORER", the later being a web browser. In the case of "MICROSOFT INTERNET EXPLORER" being the application the client wishes to use, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the present invention that the original programming could be written in a more web-friendly language such as HTML, XML, WML, or JavaScript. One would be motivated to do this in order to provide the client system with more selection in applications to use, as well as providing a result that is more compatible in the case of web-based applications.

Claim 27: **London et al.** disclose a method as in claim 25 above, but do not specifically disclose the request indicating a type of user interface element to not return. However, **London et al.** do disclose the request indicating a type of user interface element to return (col 4 lines 5-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made that if one could return types of elements, one

could also not return those elements. One would have been motivated to not return these elements in order to provide the server system with only specific elements, thereby limiting the amount of processes required and raising the efficiency of the processor.

Claim 28: **London et al.** disclose a method as in claim 25 above, but do not specifically disclose that the type of user interface element to not return is navigation data. However, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would know that user interface elements of typical applications include menu bars, toolbars, backgrounds, colors, forms, shapes, navigational information, etc. Therefore, it would have been obvious one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to not return one of these elements. One would have been motivated to not return these elements in order to provide the server system with only specific elements, thereby limiting the amount of processes required and raising the efficiency of the processor.

Claim 31: **London et al.** disclose a method as in claim 25 above, but do not specifically disclose that the request is to execute a predefined query that was identified to the client system when a request for a list of predefined queries were received from the client system. However, **London et al.** do disclose the use of "MICROSOFT EXCEL" (col 2 line 62). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would know that "MICROSOFT EXCEL" is a common database program allowing for search queries and query lists. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to execute a predefined query identified through a list of predefined queries contained and executed by "MICROSOFT

EXCEL". One would have been motivated to do this to allow a remote user access to a

host application (col 1 lines 46-50).

12.   Claims 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent

5,761,673 (**Bookman et al.**).

Claim 21: **Bookman et al.** disclose a computer-readable medium as in claim 20 above,

but do not specifically disclose that the data structure is an XML document. However,

Bookman et al. do disclose the use of object requests from Web server executables (col 4

lines 2-3) and the use of HTML (col 4 lines 45-60). Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made that

the data structure to be used in a Web based situation could also be written in XML,

WML, HTML, JavaScript, CGI Script, etc. One would be motivated to write it in XML in

order to benefit from a more database oriented programming language.

Claim 22: **Bookman et al.** disclose a computer-readable medium as in claim 20 above,

and further disclose that zero or more occurrences of the argument elements are nested

within the execute element. **Bookman et al.** disclose that one or more argument

elements are nested within the command element and that the command element is nested

within the execute element, therefore, the argument elements, when they do occur (one or

more), are nested within the execute element and, when they do not occur (zero), occur

nowhere (col 3 lines 61-67, col 4 lines 1-12).

Claim 23: **Bookman et al.** disclose a computer-readable medium as in claim 20 above,

but do not specifically disclose that only one command element is nested within the

execute element. However, **Bookman et al.** do disclose a command element nested

within the execute element (col 3 lines 61-67, col 4 lines 1-12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to include only one command element within the execute element. One would have been motivated to only include one command element when only one command element was needed, in order to save processing time and increase the efficiency and speed with which the processor operates.

Claim 24: **Bookman et al.** disclose a computer-readable medium containing a data structure defining an outbound response sent by a web server, the data structure comprising:

> an application element having a name attribute (col 1 lines 44-51); and
>
> a navigation element nested within the application element, having a name
>
> > attribute (col 1 lines 44-51).

However, **Bookman et al.** do not specifically disclose that the navigation element has sub-elements from a set including a menu element, tool bar element, screen bar element, thread bar element, view bar element, and page item element. **Bookman et al.** do disclose "Web browsers" (col 1 lines 36-44). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made that "Web browsers" include: menus, tool bars, screen bars, view bars, etc. One would have been motivated to disclose the navigation element having these standard browser sub-elements in order to allow the user greater flexibility in the browser they chose to use.

Also, **Bookman et al.** do not specifically disclose one or more elements from the set of elements including a screen element, an applet element, a form element, and a predefined

query bar element, the one or more elements being nested within the application element
and each having a name attribute. However, **Bookman et al.** do disclose Web browsers
requesting particular hypermedia documents (col 1 lines 45-67, col 2 lines 1-8).
Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
present invention was made to allow applet scripts, forms, and URL queries to be nested
within the web browser. One would have been motivated to do this in order to provide
dynamic hypermedia to an end-user, thereby increasing the user interactivity.

Conclusion

13.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's
disclosure.

        a.   U.S. Patent 6,941,520 Lewallen "Method, system, and program for using a user
interface program to generate a user interface for an application program"

        b.   U.S. Patent 6,915,486 Li et al. "Customizing a graphical user interface of a host
application"

        c.   U.S. Patent 6,342,905 Diedrich et al. "Object oriented apparatus and method for
providing a graphical user interface for host-based software applications"

        d.   U.S. PGPUB 2002/0029296 Anuff et al. "Portal server that provides a
customizable user interface for access to computer networks"

        e.   U.S. Patent 6,631,512 Onyeabor "Method and system for database-driven,
scalable web page development, deployment-download, and execution"
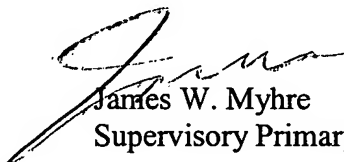
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Andrew Tank whose telephone number is 571-270-1692. The

examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri (Alt. Fri Off) 0730-1500 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, James Myhre can be reached on 571-270-1065. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ALT
February 1, 2007

James W. Myhre
Supervisory Primary Examiner